

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## PRINTERS AND DOCKERS SIGN AS MEN RETURN

### Miners Grimly Carry on Strike

By W. N. EWER  
(Cable to Federated Press and  
The DAILY WORKER.)

LONDON, May 17. — Negotiations were concluded over the week-end which permit practically all trades to resume work today. The conditions agreed upon vary in the different settlements, but in some cases, the workers were given much the worst of it. For instance, the dockers' union leaders signed a contract similar to that agreed to by the railway union leaders on Friday, which permits "blacklegs" to continue work and which gives away the right in the future to conduct another sympathetic strike. The printers have also signed up, and the press is appearing.

Thus the general strike ends after a week of amazing demonstrations of solidarity and power. The struggle was broken off at a time everyone was confident of success and the retreat was effected only at the expense of much lost prestige.

Miners Still Out.  
The miners are still locked out. They are now left to carry on the struggle alone. They will meet again Thursday to answer Baldwin's proposals.

Cook's Reproach.  
"I regret the fact we are left alone to fight our battles," is the only word of reproach uttered by Cook, the fighting secretary of the Miners' Federation. The feeling among the miners is intense. The calling off of the general strike was a hard blow to them. What effect the last few days' events will have on the rank and file of other industries still remains to be more clearly expressed.

Two Alternatives.  
Two alternatives present themselves. Will the memory of earlier days of bitter struggle and a realization of their strength in unity still hearten and consolidate them and thus bring increased numbers and new vigor to the whole movement or will final bitter disappointment and a feeling of futility and disgust bring a loss of numbers and morale?  
Upon the answer to that question depends the future of the British labor movement in the coming years.

## WILHELM MARX RETAINS THE LUTHER CABINET

### Foreign Policy Will Not Be Changed

BERLIN, May 17.—Wilhelm Marx, who was called upon by President Von Hindenburg to form a cabinet after the failure of Gessler and Aehrenberg, has decided to retain the Luther cabinet with the exception of the minister of justice. The new minister of justice will be Johannes Bell of the center party.

Marx announces that the foreign policy of the Luther cabinet will be strictly adhered to and that the people's party had promised not to make any trouble for the Marx cabinet.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

## Coal Barons in Parliament Lead Fight to Subdue Miners



Above, from left to right, are the Earl of Balfour, Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Londonderry, all members of parliament and wealthy coal mine owners. It is these men who are leading the fight in Commons for more drastic government measures against the coal miners so that their rich royalties from the collieries can again flow into their princely mansions while the miners' standard is reduced.

## NORGE REVEALED NO NEW LAND ON ROOF OF WORLD

### Travelled 3,293 Miles in 71 Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NOME, May 17. — When the dirigible Norge landed at Teller, 75 miles north of here, it completed the first journey ever made over the roof of the earth.  
The Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition was the third to have reached the North Pole. They were preceded by Commander Byrd of the U. S. Navy by a few days who himself was preceded by Commander Peary who made the Pole seventeen years ago.

First Continuous Trip.  
But Peary and Byrd went to the Pole and back to their bases, retracing their journeys. The Norge flew over the Pole and continued on thru hitherto unexplored regions North of Alaska to Point Barrow.  
The trip from Spitzbergen to Alaska involved 3,293 miles and was completed in 71 hours.

One important result of the voyage was verification of the belief that there was no land in the "blind spot" north of the Alaskan coast. No land was sighted by the observers on the down journey from the Pole.

They were, however, annoyed by heavy fogs after they left the pole and it is possible they may have been unable to observe some lands they may have flown near.

Nome Sore.  
When the dirigible hove in view of Teller, most of the Indian inhabitants became frightened and ran away. The ship was landed with but a few hands and was brot to the ground damaged after much difficulty.

Extensive preparations had been made in Nome for the reception of the explorers and the inhabitants of the city were in very bad humor over their disappointment.

The Norge is being dismantled and shipped to the United States for repairs. The ship stood the journey well and the some of the riggers were bent and the gas bag rent in spots. Capt. Nobile, its Italian commander, said that the engines were working well and that if it had not been for the fog they might have remained in the air for fifteen hours longer.

## 700,000 TOILERS JOIN FIGHT ON ANTI-ALIEN LAW

### 150 Delegates Attend Washington Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17. — Delegates, representing between 700,000 and 800,000 workers, met at the Washington Playhouse Saturday and Sunday, at the call of the Western Pennsylvania Council for Protection of Foreign-Born, endorsed by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, to form a national organization for the protection of the foreign-born.

Nineteen unions, thirty fraternal organizations, six miscellaneous organizations, the Polish Catholic Union of 150,000 members and twelve councils for the protection of Foreign-Born were represented.

Congressman Raps Bill.  
Congressman A. J. Sabath of Illinois addressed the convention. "The interests behind this bill want to have a whip to hold over the heads of striking workers of foreign origin or those who join political organizations or unions not acceptable to those interests," declared Sabath.

A permanent body was formed with a national executive of seventeen. The headquarters are to be at Pittsburgh. The chairman will be Joseph Dean, of the Motion Picture Operators' Union of Pittsburgh. The first vice-chairman is Max Orlafski of the Machinists Union of Chicago.

Other members of the committee are: Frank Caprio, of the New York Shoe Workers' Union; Carl Brodsky, Rebecca Grich and Burkhardt of New York; Pede of New Haven; Appel of Boston; Sugar of Detroit; Gallagher of Cleveland; Horachek, Boorum and Sefchuk of Pittsburgh; Sessile of Uniontown; Lebanitaki of Roseland, Ill.

Resolution Adopted.  
Resolutions were adopted condemning the anti-aliens bills, denouncing the deportation of the Italian political refugees, favoring exhibition in the Philadelphia International Exposition of the part the foreign-born workers played in building this country.

All important decisions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the one hundred and fifteen delegates present. The officers were elected by acclamation. Plans were laid for extending the organization to include the entire labor movement and to organize foreign-born workers into the trade unions so as to closer cement their alliance with American workers, who have rallied to their defence.

## NEW YORK CAP MAKERS SEEK 40-HOUR WEEK

### Demand Flat Increase of \$5 a Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 17. — Immediate response to the striking fur workers' movement for a national 40-hour work week comes from the International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union in the formation of its demands on New York cap manufacturers. The union is asking a flat \$5 weekly wage increase for all workers as well as a stricter union shop.

"The demand for the 40-hour week is not specifically a demand of the cap union," says J. M. Budish, of the union management committee and Headgear Worker editor, "but is a recognized general demand of the needle trade unions. It is well-known that the conditions of the work, which compel the worker to sit constantly at his machine without opportunity for relaxation, endangers his health. It is a fact that tuberculosis is common among needle trade workers. In justice to them, since the manner of working itself cannot be materially changed, the working week should be shortened."

"Another reason for asking the shorter week lies in the seasonal nature of all needle trades. Under present conditions, with the long periods of unemployment, it becomes necessary to spread the work out."

The short season, averaging only 34 to 36 weeks now, makes necessary the wage increase in addition to the shorter hours. The union asks a stricter union shop in order to prevent the opening of countless small shops where the employer is a worker and expects all to keep up to his pace, altho they do not share in the profits accordingly. Small shops, the curse of the needle trades, are most dangerous to union standards.

SEND IN A SUB!

## MANY INJURED IN CLASH BETWEEN FASCISTS AND COMMUNISTS IN BERLIN

BERLIN, May 17. — About thirty to forty were injured in a clash which took place between monarchists and Communists here. The monarchist, many of them dressed in fascist uniforms, staged a demonstration against the referendum expropriating the Kaiser and the royal family and using the funds raised from their vast estates for the relief of orphans and widows of the victims of the imperialist world war.

The Communists staged a counter-demonstration. This angered the monarchists and the two demonstrations clashed.

Police charged the 15,000 that were involved in the clash. A number of those in fascist uniform were arrested. Several Communists arrested were immediately taken away from the police by the workers.

## WEISBORD NAILS LIES OF PASSAIC TEXTILE BARONS

### Assails Joint Statement of Mill Owners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 17. — Albert Weisbord, leader of the 16,000 striking Passaic textile workers, attacked the joint statement issued by the textile bosses here that their industry was so poor that it might not be possible to employ all of the workers on strike if the strike were called off. In his statement he brought out that the bosses have made enormous profits, year after year in Passaic at the expense of the mill workers.

The statement of Albert Weisbord follows:

Rule or Ruin.  
"In their statement issued today the Passaic mills have definitely decided that they will either rule the city of Passaic or ruin it. The city of Passaic has given of her best to these mill owners. The reports show that these mills in Passaic have never had a single poor year. The workers of Passaic have enabled absentee mill owners to make fabulous fortunes so that some of them stand in the very forefront of the textile magnates of this country."

"The year 1925 was no exception to the years of prosperity that the mills have enjoyed. All indications are, as government reports show, that the year 1926 will be still better than the year 1925. The cry of poverty that the mills have raised is a case of deepest duplicity and hypocrisy."

Horrible Condition.  
"What have the mill owners given the workers in return for the loyal and faithful work which the workers have done for them? An unparalleled system of terrorism and espionage has been instituted in the mills. Night for night the workers have been forced on the helpless workers. The city of Passaic has been the scene of a high rate of crime and vice, disease and death."

Bosses Fear Investigation.  
"If the mills are as good as the mill owners claim they are, why is it that they have blocked the senate and congressional investigation that was to have the senate investigate the question of Communism in this strike, but the mill owners who proclaim they are such angels, do everything in their power to prevent an investigation as to their angelic character."

"Even the local papers have said in their editorials that if the mill owners do not move for peace they are responsible for the continuance of the strike and all of the consequent suffering. If ruinous conditions face the community it is the mill owners who are fully and plainly responsible. They are responsible for the violence. They are responsible for the misery. They alone are responsible for the black stain which has besmirched the name of the city. It is these self-styled humanitarians that have finally become exposed for the despots they are."

"Long ago the workers raised the slogan, 'If we have to starve, we shall not starve working in the mills, but rather we shall fight on to the end,' fight for a decent standard of living in the mills for which the workers give their entire lives. The union knows that the statement of the textile czars is the last desperate bluff on the part of the mill owners. The bluff shall fail, and regardless of what the mill owners may do the union shall remain to challenge forever their unprincipled, irresponsible power."

Plumbers on Strike.  
LOCKPORT, N. Y. — (FP) — Union plumbers are striking in Lockport for \$10 a day. The scale has been \$8.

## Open New Drive For Probe of the Passaic Strike

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17. — Frank P. Walsh, volunteer counsel for the Passaic wool textile strikers, has notified Senator LaFollette that he is returning to the capitol to take up the fight for investigation by a senate committee into the economic situation which caused the struggle. The LaFollette resolution demanding such an inquiry is still pending before the committee on manufactures.

That the textile manufacturers in Passaic were utterly insincere in their statement, a month ago, that they wanted congress to investigate, has been shown by the fact that the senators who dominate the committee, and who are anti-labor, are wholly opposed to any action.

Sen. Edwards of New Jersey, proclaiming himself a high-tariff democrat, has told his fellow-members of the committee that the strike is "a Communist uprising," and that all decent citizens in New Jersey stand by the Passaic authorities in resisting the strikers.

Since an injunction has been secured by the strikers against the interference of the police and sheriffs with their meetings, the attacks against Communism have died down. However, the return of Walsh to the capitol is expected to revive the activity of Edwards and his friends.

The anticipated battle in committee will lie between LaFollette and Wheeler, and possibly Reed of Missouri, on the labor side, and Chairman McKinley, Edwards, Tyson, Metcalf, McLean, Weller and McNary on the other. When the anti-labor element wins, the labor group will transfer the conflict to the senate floor. Borah has promised to join them there, and Norris, Howell and other progressives will help them if the issue is clearly drawn. Walsh's errand in the capitol is the drawing of this issue so that nobody can evade it.

New Question to Raise.  
When the majority shall have shown that they will not investigate the Passaic struggle because the strikers' leader is a Communist, a different question may be injected into the debate. Sen. Sheppard of Texas, moderate democrat, will bring forward his resolution, offered early in April, for investigation of the textile and metal industries in general, with the purpose of ascertaining the effect upon their wage scales of the high protective tariff. This resolution is before the committee on education and labor, of which Philipps of Carnegie Steel is chairman.

In support of the Sheppard measure the presidents of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the United Textile Workers, among other labor officials, have promised to come to Washington to testify. These affiliated members of the American Federation of Labor are as hostile to the textile and steel barons' tariff graft as are the leaders of the Passaic strike, with whom they will not deal.

Tariff No Aid to Wages.  
It is pointed out that labor in nearly every line of highly protected manufactures received as wages a smaller proportion of the value of goods produced in 1923, under high tariff rates of the Fordney-McCumber law, than in 1921 under the Underwood-Simmons tariff rates. Wages paid in 1921 were 21.2 per cent of the product, in factories producing textiles and similar goods, while in 1923 wages were only 18.4 per cent of the value. In factories producing women's clothing in 1923 valued at \$1,406,684,000, labor got only 12.5 per cent of the product, while in 1921 it received 18.2 per cent of the total value. Factories producing aluminum goods paid labor only 18.5 per cent of the value of goods made in 1923, as against 23.6 per cent in 1921.

Marsh reported that the average wage in cotton goods factories in 1923 was only \$844; in cotton small wares \$973, in woolen goods \$1,205, in aluminum manufacturing \$1,217, and in factories manufacturing metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, \$1,329.

## LITHUANIAN TROOPS CROSS POLISH FRONTIER IN MOVE TO RETAKE VILNA

BRESLAU, Silesia, May 17. — Polish-Silesian newspapers report that the Lithuanians, taking advantage of the Pilsudski uprising in Poland, have crossed the Lithuanian frontier at Vilna to reconquer this territory, which was annexed by Poland.

If Lithuania holds this territory it forms the connecting link between Germany and Soviet Russia and as Lithuania is negotiating a treaty with both of them it will break the buffer states formed between the Soviet Union and Germany.

## WARSAW QUIET, NEW CABINET TAKES OFFICE

### 205 Dead, 966 Wounded in Street Fighting

BULLETIN.

POSEN, May 17. — The Polish parties of the right have decided to abstain from the national assembly proceedings for the election of a new president, thus rendering the constitutional election of a president impossible.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, May 17. — The new Pilsudski government has issued an order for all fighting to cease. The martial law that had been declared in Warsaw and other larger cities of the country has been declared off. The new cabinet headed by Charles Bartel has taken the oath of office before M. Rataj, speaker of the Sejm and now acting president.

The new government issued a proclamation which said it would carry on the government under the constitution until new elections are called for the selection of a permanent president. An emissary was sent to troops on the march from Posen in support of the deposed government and it is reported that a truce has been arranged.

Many Killed.  
Much damage was done in Warsaw by the street fighting. The government today issued figures on the number killed and wounded. These gave 205 killed and 966 wounded. Former cabinet members who had been captured and held under arrest have now been released.

Marshal Pilsudski gave a brief interview to the press today in which he said it was his opinion that peace had been restored. Just what the situation is outside Warsaw has not yet become clear as communications have not been fully re-established. It is reported that Gen. Haller is continuing his efforts to rally troops against Pilsudski, but the rumor is discounted in Warsaw. One report says that Haller has already sided with the new government.

Industry Low.  
What the program of the new government will be regarding Poland's dire economic circumstances cannot be determined. Certainly Poland's industrial chaos has not been in any way aided by the recent fighting.

## SATURDAY MAY 22

### "The Diminishing Empire of Ice and Snow"

Byrd's publicity stunt for the navy—  
An unusual and timely article

by  
THURBER LEWIS  
in  
The New Magazine  
with

A short history of polar explorations beginning 325 B. C.—with illustrations.

Who owns the Arctic?  
How's the Weather at the North Pole?

Get this issue on  
SATURDAY!

## The Heart of Moscow—Goal of Daily Worker Builders



Photograph of the center of world revolution, where winning candidates in the present subscription campaign for The DAILY WORKER will visit to attend the Sixth Congress of the Communist International—and meet among others the two Communist leaders, pictured here—Zinoviev and Kamenyev.



## GRAFT CHARGES MARK CLOSE OF PENN. CONFLICT

### Vast Sums Spent in Primary Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 17. — Tomorrow is primary election in Pennsylvania, the heavy guns of the campaign are silenced and the vote will in a few hours be known. Charges of monumental graft and bribery become ever louder and more insistent. The outpouring of money to corrupt the republican party electorate has probably exceeded anything in the way of state elections. Close observers say that even the notorious Newberry scandal in Michigan has been left far in the background.

The Mellon billions back the administration senator, George Wharton Pepper. William S. Vare, boss of Philadelphia, running on "ringing wet" platform, has the backing of the Mellon scab shop street railway octopus of that city and smaller manufacturing interests scattered throughout the state. Pinchot, now governor, has mobilized his political machine and is backed by other industrial interests.

Each Claims Victory.

Each of the three candidates claims victory, for purposes of last-minute campaigning, but privately they admit that they consider the conflict very close. Real issues have been bogged with the wet and dry question.

While Pinchot, as opposed to Vare the "wet," is decisively and vocally "bone-dry," George Wharton Pepper, the Mellon-Coolidge candidate, straddles the issue by stating that he is for "law enforcement."

Each accuses the other of attempting to steal the nomination by "fraud," which is probably true in each case, as is usually the case in old party conflicts.

### Labor's Pathetic Role.

The role of organized labor, that is as far as the official spokesmen are concerned, is pathetically impotent. With the shameful policy of treachery embodied in the slogan "reward your friends and punish your enemies" in the old party camps, the state officials of the labor movement, endorse Pinchot. But hundreds of local leaders line up behind Vare, because of his wet platform. Pepper and the other state candidates on the Mellon-Coolidge ticket have no labor support whatsoever, which doesn't seem to worry them as they take the attitude that the leaders cannot deliver the vote anyway.

## UNION OFFICIALS AID CLERGY TO EXPLOIT MEXICO

### Labor Heads' Protest Aids Anti-Labor Forces

A resolution protesting against the "anti-religious attitude" of the Mexican labor government was sent by telegram to Calles, president of Mexico, by Michael J. Kelly, first vice president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and a leading light in the Cook County Wage Earners' League which worked for the union-smashing Crowe-Barrett-Thompson machine in the republican party primaries; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Charles Willis, business manager of the Federation News and another of the leading lights in the Cook County Wage Earners' League; James J. Conroy, secretary of the Building Trades Council; James Jacobs, building service employees; Claude Peters, janitors; Hugh Milligan of the asbestos workers; Michael Galvin, truck drivers; and Michael Artery of the machinery movers' union and a supporter of the union-smashing Robert E. Crowe machine.

The labor union heads, who by no means represent the viewpoint of the trades union members of Chicago, by sending a wire protesting against the "anti-religious attitude" of the Calles government in Mexico, aligns itself with the Mexican clericals who have exploited the Mexican workers and farmers for many years.

The church owned over 20,000,000 acres of land in Mexico at one time and on its land it exploited the Mexican workers and farmers. The church today is the agency which is fomenting revolutions against the Calles labor government.

The Calles government in its move to divorce the church from the state and to end the exploitation of the workers and farmers on church lands, has made a progressive move. The Mexican clergy is given the right to preach religion to the workers and farmers provided they abide by the constitution of Mexico which provides that no clergymen shall try to link up the church and state. The clergy are allowed freedom of religious expression as long as they stick to religion.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

## Urge Workers to Aid Forget Labor's Victims Jewish Bakery Strikers

LOS ANGELES, May 17.—The Workers' (Communist) Party local here has issued a statement calling on the Los Angeles workers to get behind the strike of the Jewish Bakery Workers' Union No. 453 here and aid them win the strike.

## Women Voters' League Hits Police Brutality in Passaic Strike

NEWARK, N. J., May 17. — The League of Women Voters at one of its sessions here adopted a resolution bitterly condemning the brutality displayed by the Passaic police against the 15,000 textile workers on strike.

## PLASTERERS ON STRIKE TIE UP LOOP BUILDING

### Union Members Determined to Win Increase

As the strike of the Chicago Plasterers' Union enters its second week the effect of the plasterers' walkout is beginning to be felt in loop building. Many carpenters and decorators on loop building jobs have been laid off.

Committees representing the two plasterers' bosses' organization, builders' and architects' associations, and bankers will meet to discuss future policies in the strike.

A number of the heads of the bosses' organizations declared that they expected no settlement until after the election in the plasterers' union June 5 as anyone who dared to suggest compromise might lose the elections. The strike of the plasterers has forced many of the bosses to accept the \$14 a day wage scale.

The plasterers thru a continuance of the strike have all to gain. They can get the higher wage rate. They should be careful in choosing their candidates in the coming elections in their locals so that only those candidates who will really carry on a fight against the bosses will be elected.

The employers in an attempt to create dissension between the plasterers and the bricklayers declared that the bricklayers' union was preparing to take over the plasterers' jobs. This lie has been scooped by John McLeod, international vice-president of the Bricklayers' Union.

He stated that the plasterers belonging to the bricklayers' union would not scab on the striking plasterers.

The citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award are running advertisements in out-of-town papers urging plasterers in other towns to come to Chicago. A typical advertisement these open-shoppers are using is the following sent to The DAILY WORKER by one of its watchful worker correspondents in Birmingham, Alabama, taken from the Birmingham News:

"Plasterers, 1,000 in Chicago. Wanted, competent first-class plasterers who will work for \$12 per day. Write giving complete experience. P. A. Smith, employment manager, citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award, 218 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill."

### Discuss Two Strikes.

The British and Passaic strikes will be discussed by speakers at a mass meeting Wednesday, May 19, at 8 p. m., at the Hull House, 808 South Halsted street.

The speakers are Fred Biedenbapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid; H. M. Wicks, editorial writer of The DAILY WORKER, who covered the Passaic strike for The DAILY WORKER; Nancy Sandowak, the Joan of Arc of the Passaic textile strike. Chairman, Jack Bradon.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.86 1/4; cable 4.86 1/4. France franc, 2.99 1/4; cable 3.00. Belgium franc, 2.93 1/4; cable 2.94. Italy, lira, 3.51 1/4; cable 3.52. Sweden, krona, 26.75; cable 26.73. Norway, krone, 21.65; cable 26.26. Shanghai, taels, 72.25.

The American Worker Correspondent is out! Did you subscribe?

## LEFT WING IS A POWER IN ERIE LABOR MEETING

### Convention Passes Many Progressive Measures

By GEORGE PAPCUN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

ERIE, Pa., May 17.—The left-wing in the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention put thru resolution after resolution placing the workers of Pennsylvania on record for progressive measures.

The power of the left wing was such that the the Cappellini and Golden machine controlled the convention and the resolutions committee was composed of reactionaries, they did not dare bring in a report to non-concur on the Labor Party resolution.

The Labor Party resolution was introduced by Machinists' Union Local 586. The committee brought in a report that the resolution be referred to the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

The left wing rallied around it many of the rank and file delegates and tried to get the convention to endorse the resolution. The resolution was finally referred to the Labor Party committee for action.

Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution on the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, which demands that all work done in the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition be done solely by union labor.

A strong resolution introduced on the United States and the Mexican crisis was unanimously adopted.

### Mexican Controversy.

The resolution in part reads as follows: "That we declare our solidarity with the Mexican people in their firm stand against American imperialism and denounce the demands put forward by the United States state department as an assault on the sovereign rights of Mexico as a nation, and be it further resolved, that we hereby protest against the policy of veiled threats to Mexico demanding that all pressure against Mexico in the interests of Wall Street cease, and be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and a copy to Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, and to the press."

### Workers' Sports.

The convention also endorsed Workers' Sports and called on its affiliated units to help promote the idea of Workers' Sports. The anti-sectition conference which was organized in Pittsburgh a couple of months ago was also endorsed.

### Passaic Strike.

A representative of the American Federation of Labor, who represented William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and who also was the first president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor when it was organized on December 5, 1901, made a speech attacking the Passaic strike.

He did everything in his power to discredit the strikers and to get the workers in the convention to withdraw their moral and financial support. Even the reactionary leaders at the convention were ashamed of this speech by the representative of the American Federation of Labor. Some of the delegates declared that even Green would not have dared to make such a dastardly attack on the Passaic strikers. It was a contradiction of what President Maurer said about the Passaic strike in his report. He said:

"The fact that the strike is not in our own state and is not being conducted by the regular American Federation of Labor union for the textile industry does not affect the fundamental truth that the wrongs of any group of workers are the concern of all organized labor. Whenever a valiant fight is being put up in the defense of human rights, there our sympathy and support should be given, regardless of economic philosophy by some of those involved in the struggle."

Prayne was not satisfied with making his speech to the convention, but went to the convention banquet and in the same dastardly manner attacked the Passaic strike.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## ANTI-MILITARIST CONFERENCE HELD AT HULL HOUSE

### 22 Organizations Are Represented

With delegates present from a score of organizations, a conference against militarism and the menace of new wars was successfully held here yesterday at Hull House.

The conference, initiated by the Students' Anti-Militarist League, was attended by delegates from the following organizations: The South Side Community Service, the Third Unitarian Church, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, the Chicago Social Study Group, the Freiheit Youth Club, the Interracial Youth Forum, the Labor Sports Union, Lkhuanian Youth Club, American Negro Labor Congress, Jewish Marxist Youth Alliance, Students' Anti-Militarist League, the India Society, the Filipino Association of Chicago, the Central Young Men's Christian Association, the Austin Speakers' Club, the Friends of Nature, the Young People's Socialist League, the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Jane Addams Opens Conference.

Miss Jane Addams opened the conference with a short introductory talk under the chairmanship of Mr. Glotzer of the Students' Anti-Militarist League. She spoke of the need of uniting the right and left wings of the movement against militarism into a single unit to carry on the drive.

After her, delegate after delegate arose and expressed plainly the sentiment that unity or action was necessary and that the formation of a federative organization should result from the conference.

The representative of the Filipino Association of Chicago pledged the support of over 700 Chicago Filipinos and declared, in a speech which was enthusiastically received, that American imperialism in the Philippines had been the history of rapine, heinous crime and oppression.

Mr. Jagger, of the Third Unitarian Church, also expressed militantly his opposition to war and militarism as one who had gained sufficient experience in the last war (Jagger is a world war veteran) to fight against the next one.

The other organizations present expressed their opinions similarly.

### Schachtman Speaks.

Max Schachtman, of the Young Workers' League, spoke on the problems of the conference pointing out that united struggle alone could actively counteract the spread of American imperialism.

The resolutions committee of the conference brot in two resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the delegates. One resolution condemned the policy of military training in the schools and urged the substitution thereof of a physical culture program, and it also hit at the Citizens' Military Training Camps. The other resolution, expressed its general opposition to war and militarism, demanded the withdrawal of all American troops from foreign lands and waters, demanded the genuine and unhampered freedom of the Philippines, Haiti, Nicaragua, and other American colonies and semi-colonies, and endorsed the demand of organized labor against the use of troops in case of strikes.

### Conference Elects Executive.

The recommendation that the conference elect an executive committee, with representatives of all the organizations present, to carry out the decisions of the conference was concurred in unanimously and a committee of some twenty delegates elected. This committee was instructed to call a broader conference for the same purpose before the end of the coming month of June. It is expected that at this forthcoming conference, more than a hundred organizations, youth bodies, peace groups, labor unions and the like, will be in attendance.

The executive committee will meet next Sunday at Hull House to consider plans for its work and the coming conference. The honorary chairman of the united organizations is Miss Jane Addams and the honorary vice-chairman is Mr. David Rhys Williams. Mr. Glotzer, acting secretary, may be reached at Hull House, 808 S. Halsted street, care of the Students' Anti-Militarist League.

## Capitalism's Professors Admit War Danger in Hunt for Raw Materials

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

ONE of the choicest aggregations of apologists for capitalism, that has ever assembled under the stars and stripes, has just adjourned its sessions in the sylvan retreat provided by the exclusive resort of parasites known as Briarcliff Lodge, New York. The consensus of opinion, as keynoted by such outstanding defenders of the American dollar as Ellhu Root and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, was that "the center of gravity has shifted from questions of pure politics to questions of pure economics."

It must have been rather difficult for these scholars and exponents of American "democracy" to admit that economic forces dictate the decisions of their Wall Street government at Washington. That is what Communists have always contended. Karl Marx carefully pointed it out to the whole world about 75 years ago, while Lenin applied these theories to the present period of development of the imperialist epoch.

There was no denying the fact, by any of those present at Briarcliff, that the possibilities of igniting the world powder barrel are greater now than ever before. In 1914, the struggle was limited more or less to the European slaughter house, in the war over "coal" and "iron," altho it was sedition, to be punished with long terms, to mention it then. Now the capitalist "intellectuals" gravely discuss and sagely declared that:

"We must concern ourselves more than ever before with problems arising out of those multifarious trades and commerce which are the outcome of our industrial civilization."

Just how that situation has been met by the great imperialist nations is pointed out by Richard V. Oulahan, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, when he says:

"Ever since the peace makers at Paris seven years ago inserted in the Versailles treaty an agreement to have a disarmament conference, the business of improving death-dealing engines of warfare has been carried on industriously by the nations whose representatives sat at the peace table."

The Harding disarmament comedy at Washington, in 1921, no longer receives serious consideration. It had to do merely with limitation of naval strength, that offered numerous loopholes to evade its decisions. The proposed disarmament conference repeatedly planned to be held in Europe, were to consider merely the limiting of armies. The professors at Briarcliff Lodge, however, try to get down to the real problem when they declare:

"The discussions on the subject of disarmament have called attention to the fact that the whole center of gravity of that problem has shifted in recent years. The problem of disarmament no longer rises

graph company had a broadcasting station WFL in New York which operated on a 491.5 wave-length and had the field to itself at this wave-length. The Federation pointed out that a wave-length of this type in Chicago would not crowd the air and would make it possible for the Federation to broadcast its programs all over the country.

From the lengthy correspondence one can easily see that the department of commerce is determined to keep organized labor off the air. It is determined to keep union organizations from having a station to counteract the vicious open-shop propaganda that is being spread on the capitalist-controlled radio stations.

The Chicago Federation of Labor station WSFL is determined to go on the air. If the department of commerce refuses to issue a wave-length for the Federation station, the station will broadcast and make a test case of this discrimination.

John F. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and the staff of lawyers maintained by the open-shop bosses are planning to get an injunction to restrain the Chicago Federation of Labor station from going on the air.

The radio station will be open next Sunday for inspection to Chicago workers. The Municipal Pier tower in which the radio is located will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

### 200 Passengers Saved From Ship.

MIAMI, Fla., May 17.—The 280 passengers taken off the Clyde line steamship Seneca early yesterday morning when a leak threatened to sink the vessel, were nearly all on their way north today by train. Not a life was lost in the transfer of the passengers which took place two miles off Miami after the ship grounded.

## MEXICAN LABOR GAVE SUPPORT TO BIG STRIKE

### Amazed at Attitude of U. S. Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, May 12.—Neither coal, fuel oil, nor combustibles of any kind will be loaded for transport to England at Mexican ports, according to spontaneous decision of the workers of Tampico and Vera Cruz. The various Tampico labor organizations notified the British miners of their decision in a joint cable addressed to General Secretary A. J. Cook. Tampico is one of the most important oil centers in the world.

This concrete manifestation of international working class solidarity—more valuable in the present struggle of the miners than a big cash contribution—is in line with the stand taken in support of the British miners by practically the entire Mexican labor movement. Despite the bankrupt condition of most Mexican treasuries, many organizations sent funds to the strike committee in London. The Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) sent \$2,000.

### One-Hour Strike.

The Electricians' Union, one of the most powerful trade unions in the republic, carried out a one-hour protest strike on Monday in sympathy with the British workers. During this period all electric lights were shut off, power plants were paralyzed and street cars remained motionless.

Cables expressing solidarity were sent to the strikers in England by national labor organizations, industrial alliances and even local unions. The Committee for Trade Union Unity is taking the lead in the campaign among Mexican workers' organizations in support of the strike.

### Amazed at Green.

Everywhere among Mexican workers amazement is expressed at the hesitating and double-edged utterances of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the strike. Barrios, of the railroad workers, pointed out to The DAILY WORKER correspondent that the A. F. of L. is the only important labor organization in the world that did not range itself unequivocally with the struggling British workers.

"Green stabbled the British workers in the back," continued the Mexican labor leader. "I do not believe the American workers—the rank and file of the unions—will be satisfied with the kind of statements their president issued about the strike. The American workers should realize that the time may come when they will be in the same position the British workers were in."

"American labor organizations should have contributed large amounts to the British strike fund. The treachery of Green and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in the hour of test is an international scandal."

## Six New Schools to Open in the Chicago District During May

Six new schools containing a total of about 5,000 seats will be opened during this month, according to a statement by one of the members of the board of education. Two of these schools will be opened this morning. They are the Farnsworth school at Balmoral and Linden avenues, with a seating capacity of 864, and the Bridge school at Grace street and New England avenue, containing 574 seats.

The remaining four schools are to open on Monday, May 31. They are: Lewis, Leamington and LeMoine avenues, 768 seats; Hale, 63rd street and Linden avenue, 768 seats; Scammon, Henderson and Keeler avenues, 768 seats; and the Nightingale, 63rd and Rockwell streets.

In the next three years it is planned to build 60 new school buildings and additions with a total seating capacity of 57,000. Thirteen additional buildings providing 10,000 more seats are to be built at once in an attempt to abolish the shortage of seats in Chicago schools.

Chicago school children are increasing at the rate of 20,000 a year and the board claims that to meet this increase at least 20 schools must be built immediately.

## Milk Producers' Renew Fight Against Bundesen

Attorney J. McCarthy, representing the United Milk Producers' Association, has notified Corporation Counsel Francis X. Busch that he will appear before Circuit Court Judge Fulton in Geneva, and ask that the demurrer of the city of Chicago against proceedings instituted by the United Milk Producers' Association for the violation of the Shurtleff act be dismissed.

### WANTED:

SALESMAN — Experience unnecessary. Good opportunity for hustlers. See Mr. Lindgren, 570 Seventh Ave., 5th floor, New York City.

## PICK POSIES FOR THE LADIES!

DANCE—SING—PLAY GAMES

Gambol like a little lamb among the dandelions at the

FIRST ANNUAL

DAILY WORKER BUILDERS'

Picnic

PHILADELPHIA

SUNDAY

MAY 30

ADMISSION FREE

BURHOLM PARK

Take No. 50 Car on 5th Street, get off 7300 N. 5th St.





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## PREMIER YEN IS UNABLE TO FORM A NEW CABINET

### Kuominchun Prepares to Capture Peking

PEKING, May 17.—Premier Yen is not able to get a single member he appointed to the new regency cabinet to assume office as long as the militarists insist on money to carry on their ventures.

#### Plan to Take Peking

The Kuominchun army, realizing that the imperialist tools, Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei-Fu, are determined to annihilate them, have concentrated their forces and are expected to emerge from Nankow Pass and obtain needed food and supplies by capturing Peking. The Kuominchun army was forced to evacuate Peking following a betrayal by Wu Pei-Fu.

#### Natives Await Kuominchun

Soldiers under Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei-Fu have robbed, raped and terrorized the natives in and around Peking. These natives, who were neutral in the fight between these two imperialist tools and the Kuominchun, are now impatiently awaiting the way when the Kuominchun forces will advance on Peking.

## Workers' Dramatic League Reorganization Meeting, Friday, May 21

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Workers' Dramatic League is in the process of reorganization. It is becoming a mass organization comprising all those who are sympathetic and interested in the upbuilding of a proletarian revolutionary theater.

To complete the reorganization work a general meeting is to be held Friday, May 21, at 8 o'clock, at the new headquarters of the Workers' Dramatic League, 64 South Washington Square (one floor up).

## Jugo-Slav Cabinet Resigns Following Charges of Graft

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, May 17.—The cabinet headed by Premier Ouzonvitch, which was reconstructed April 30 after charges of graft had been made against the cabinet, has now resigned. The resignation of the cabinet followed a defeat in parliament on the question of organizing a parliamentary committee to investigate fraud charges against the government. The cabinet sought a whitewash committee. The king has asked the cabinet to remain in charge until the situation could be "considered from all aspects."

## Britain, Angora and Bagdad Governments to Sign Mosul Pact

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—Sir Ronald Lindsay is on his way to Angora to sign the Mosul agreement. According to this agreement, England will still retain the rich oil fields at Mosul for its puppet Iraq. Turkey is given certain economic concessions and a "tripartite mutual security agreement" is to be signed between England and the Bagdad and Angora governments.

## Court Whitewashes Former Federal Narcotic Agent of Graft Charges

Col. William Gray Beach, former federal narcotic chief in Chicago, acquitted of charges of violating the Harrison anti-narcotic act, declared he had no intention of seeking reinstatement in government service.

#### Beach had been an employee of the government for twenty-seven years before he was dismissed following charges of graft and peddling "dope."

## Mexican Government Deports Pope's Envoy

MEXICO CITY, May 17.—Rev. George J. Caruana, representative of the pope, has been ordered deported by the Mexican government on the grounds that he had improperly entered Mexico by concealing his identity and mission.

## VOLUNTEER!

come over and help. There are many little jobs that you can do in our office and the girls are just crowded with work. They'll be glad to see you. If you have any time to spare—

VOLUNTEER

ANY DAY!

## NO MOSCOW! MAY DISCUSS FARM RELIEF ANOTHER WEEK

SUBS RECEIVED IN THE 3RD NATIONAL DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN ON MAY 10, 11 & 12.

BOSTON, MASS.	Points Total
F. Aissen	10
Gage Brockton	10
Elise Pultur	10
Uno I. Santi	10
R. Shohan	10
Betty Weiss	10
S. Weselowski	10
E. Maki, Wilton, N. H.	10
John Vucelja, Bradford, R. I.	10
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	45
E. Shamatoich	45
Chas. Suman	45
ELIZABETH, N. J.	120
Emil Slomski	120
Zenon Stasiulis	120
N. Kause, Newark, N. J.	100
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	100
Nat. Ginsberg	10
Through Agent	230
NEW YORK CITY	100
Louis Coli	45
P. B. Cowdery	45
Sadi Sasham	45
A. Jacques Garvey	90
B. Golde	100
Monty Goss	100
L. Hoffmann	160
H. Hirschman	370
Leo King	85
S. Lebowitz	300
Sigfrid Olson	100
M. Metkay	20
H. F. Mins	910
M. Pasternak	20
P. Perilla	100
S. Sasaki	30
S. Schwartz	20
Guat Sasham	10
Celia Sino	20
Arthur Smith	870
L. J. Sonnenbaum	20
J. Weiss	45
E. Gartz, Passaic, N. J.	50
Sam Schuch, Garfield, N. J.	20
Anton Gold, Murray Hill, N. J.	100
F. Gruenberg, Flushing, L. I.	20
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	20
I. Gontcharyk	20
Wm. Hupitis	45
Lena Rosenberg	285
Celia Sonnenbaum	30
Leonardo Terrone	30
Anna Wolfe	30
Sigfrid Olson, Clarendon, Va.	30
J. Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y.	20
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	190
Ed. Hooper	20
L. Smith	20
Paul Kucinic, Avella, Pa.	45
Hilma Viles, Duxbury, Pa.	100
PITTSBURGH, PA.	100
Louis Filitch	100
H. Friedman	20
A. Garfinkel	45
W. H. Seaville	140
John H. Allen, Pa.	20
N. M. Spear, Yukon, Pa.	100
CINCINNATI, OHIO	20
A. D. Clement	20
Delbert Davy, New Philadel.	45
CHICAGO, ILL.	45
R. Wright, Port Clinton, Ohio	45
DETROIT, MICH.	100
Ed. Brotherton	30
Nick Jia	100
S. Keller	45
S. Knevisch	45
Andrew Larsen	45
A. Lawrence	100
E. Wernly	45
A. Victor	200
N. Kuzich	870
Nick Zuzich	100
Grand Rapids, Mich.	145
E. Langley, Lansing, Mich.	10
F. A. Schuchard, Terre Haute, Ind.	245
CHICAGO, ILL.	45
Wayne Adamson	45
N. O. Bull	225
M. Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	45
N. Green	45
John Heindrickson	1545
Arthur McShane	20
Helge Milberg	45
J. Pajoua	90
Nick Paulus	20
Walter Schuth	100
Alfred Valentine	420
M. Seludow, Gary, Ind.	20
E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City, Mo.	230
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	45
Herbert Friedricks	30
P. Ordano	20
M. Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	45
H. L. Goldberg, St. Louis, Mo.	45
Jos. Misius, Belpitt, Ill.	45
Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill.	20
J. A. Ucker, University City, Mo.	100
MIAMI, FLA.	45
Mike Rozgay, Sugar Creek, Mo.	45
Industrialist, Duluth, Minn.	45
L. A. Roseland	145
G. F. Partridge, Rochester, Minn.	100
ST. PAUL, MINN.	190
O. B. Hayden	130
O. L. Johnson	45
G. Skandara	145
J. Vaananen, Hancock, Mich.	100
Waino Mykkanen, Stambaugh, Mich.	45
Peter Tomac, Crosby, Minn.	100
Joseph Schollert, New Salem, Minn.	30
R. F. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	30
Eugene Peterson, Plenty, Wyo. Mont.	45
J. McGuigan, Falta, Colo.	45
W. L. Wright, Great Falls, Mont.	10
J. M. Rejtor, Great Falls, Mont.	30
B. O'Brien, Mullin, Idaho	100
Steve Galovich, Bingham Canyon, Utah	20
Toverton, Astoria, Oregon	100
PORTLAND, OREGON	20
C. J. Anderson	20
J. G. Bonapole	20
E. Nilsson	20
SEATTLE, WASH.	100
Wm. H. Jones	100
Geo. O'Hanrahan	100
F. E. Trunkhill	10
Howard F. Hughes, Hillsboro, Oregon	45
Geo. H. Schaap, Olympia, Wash.	30
BERKELEY, CALIF.	30
N. Bursler	120
Sarah Mattson	20
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	20
M. Aberson	100
Paul C. Reiss	1,635
San Francisco, Calif.	290
San Francisco, Calif.	100
Joseph Krucic	100
F. Schuchmidt	45
A. Segal	190
Walters Union, Local 30	100
Henry Weiss, San Jose, Calif.	45
W. F. Walker, Tuolumne, Calif.	20
Fred Daubeneck, Ukiah, Calif.	45
Chas. Murphy, Yuma, Ariz.	100
A. H. Stone, Miami, Fla.	130
Henry Weiner, Ybor City, Fla.	100
Fred Hurd, Manila, Ark.	100
Haddon Burditt, Ben Ande, Pa.	30
O. B. C. Canada	30
Wm. P. Wataaswin, Alta. Canada	30
M. Kuczycki, Newcastle, N. S. W. Canada	30
S. S. Lukutupa, Port Arthur, Ont., Canada	100
Rafael Mallen, Mexico City, Mexico	100

## ADMINISTRATION SEEKS TO SHELVE BILLS

### WASHINGTON, May 17.—Barring an unexpected decision by house members to curtail debate, indications pointed to fully a week of delay before the agricultural relief problem is either settled or shelved for this session of congress.

With the Haugen bill only one-third read after two days of actual work, administration leaders were considering a limit to debate.

#### So far the farm bloc has presented a solid front against amendments which Representative Haugen, republican of Iowa, and other leaders have regarded as weakening the bill.

Discord over farm relief legislation created an "open spot" on the senate calendar, with four groups struggling to use the bill to enact their pet measures.

Decision of senate leaders to postpone consideration of farm relief bills until after the house has passed on them developed the legislative clash. Advocates of the migratory game bird bill, the Dill radio control act, the service retirement bill and pension legislation immediately launched drives to get their measures on the to-begone to enactment. Only with the help of administration leaders can any one of the measures be successful, owing to the combined opposition of the other groups.

## Congress May Adjourn Before Acting on the French Debt Settlement

WASHINGTON, May 17.—There is very little likelihood that the French debt settlement can be acted upon before congress adjourns, some three or four weeks hence, President Coolidge was advised by congressional leaders whom he summoned to the White House for conference on the matter.

## Russian Fraction W. P. to Meet Wednesday at Workers' House

An important meeting of the Russian fraction of the Workers' (Communist) Party will be held Wednesday, May 19, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

## Watchman Derails Train Averts Serious Accident

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—Presence of mind of a watchman in a railroad tower in the Bellwood yards here prevented a major rail disaster.

The watchman in the tower derailed five coaches of the Flamingo southbound Chicago-to-Florida train after part of the train had passed a switch and was in imminent danger of colliding with another train.

## Arrest Two Men and Girl in "Lost Mine" Swindle

Two men and a young woman, charged with operating a "lost mine in Mexico" swindle, in which they lured Chicago "investors" out of \$100,000, were arrested at the Palmer House on charges of violating the Illinois blue sky law.

## Passaic Strike Meeting in Racine on Thursday

RACINE, Wis., May 17.—Nancy Sandowski, youthful Passaic strike leader; Fred G. Bledenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid; and Dora Lohse, assistant national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, will speak at a mass meeting arranged at the Union Hall, Wisconsin street, Thursday night, May 20, at 8 o'clock.

## June 20 Reserved for Young Workers League

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange any affair on Sunday, June 20, as the Young Workers' (Communist) League is holding a picnic on that day at Chernauskas Grove, 79th and Archer.

## Tickets Lost!

Twenty-two tickets to the T. U. E. of J. A. Picnic, together with some addresses were lost last Saturday. Finder please return to THE DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., for M. A. S.

## BRITISH INTERESTS BUY 500 CARS OF COAL FROM WEST VIRGINIA OPERATORS

DETROIT.—(FP)—British interests purchased 500 cars of Pocahontas coal in West Virginia a few days ago, George W. Malcomson, president of the Coal Exchange and of the Malcomson Coal Co., says he has been informed. Coal buyers in the Detroit district have been prepared for an increase in coal prices by public statement by Malcomson and other dealers. One dealer says bituminous prices have already increased 10 to 25 cents "in anticipation of a heavy export demand."

## LEN SMALL WINS POSTPONEMENT OF STATE SUIT

### Has Until Sept. 1, to Repair His Fences

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The civil suit against Governor Len Small was postponed by agreement of counsel until 10 a. m. Wednesday, Sept. 1. Following a conference of attorneys prior to convening of court, Attorney General Oscar Carlsom, announced that in order to expedite the hearing and relieve counsel and court of interminable labor, defense and state attorneys had agreed to an adjournment.

Counsel for the defense agreed in the meantime they would check over the records and "be ready as soon as possible to present an itemized account of what the governor owes the state in unpaid interest on state funds, if anything."

## UKRAINIAN PHYSICAL CULTURISTS MAP OUT PROGRAM TO COMBAT THE CAPITALISTS' SPORTS MOVEMENT

KHARKOV, U. S. S. R., May 17.—A tremendous hum filled the session hall in which the delegates to the All-Ukrainian Physical Culture Congress were meeting. Suddenly a thunder of applause breaks out as Comrade Pretzenko, secretary of the congress, appears on the stage to make the opening report. He states that over 500,000 workers are taking part in the activities of the All-Ukrainian Council for Physical Culture. Of these 500,000, 285,000 still attend school.

## Many Married Women Must Work in Chicago

About three-fourths of the women at work in Chicago factories, restaurants and stores are native born. Over one-third are or have been married. In smaller Illinois towns over nine-tenths of the women workers are native born.

Married women form over half of the female workers in slaughter houses, glue factories, laundries and tobacco works.

## British Strike Lesson to American Miners, Says Mother Jones

CHICAGO.—(FP)—Mother Jones, heroine of a thousand battles for the United Mine Workers of America, said in the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

## British General Strike Causes Cancellation of Many Textile Orders

NEW YORK.—(FP)—The British general strike has caused a flood of cancellations of orders over there, says the Fairchild News service, which ministers to American textile manufacturers. The transportation tieup and the fear that the textile workers will be called out in sympathy is the reason.

## Openshop Paradise in Java.

BATAVIA, Java.—(FP)—The island of Java has no agitators, no unions and no strikes. The millions of native inhabitants work 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, for 1 1/2 an hour.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT I

## CONSTITUTION BIG ISSUE AT CROATIAN MEET

### Progressives Watch for Reactionary Jokers

CLEVELAND, May 17.—The nineteenth session of the Croatian Fraternal Union was taken up with a discussion of the new constitution. The progressive delegates, many of whom are active trades union members, paid very great attention to the new constitution to see to it that no jokers were put in by which the reactionaries could at all times get the better of the progressive delegates. Those delegates, who are members of trade unions and have seen how constitutions operate in some of the unions against the progressives, were determined to remedy that evil at the first opportunity in this convention.

Article 100, which allows the executive committee to appoint agents or organizers to get new members into the society was contested by the progressive delegates. Delegate Mary Mrnjec pointed out that there was no need to have any special agents to get in new members as each member should see the need to get in members and that it was only in that way could the organization expect to grow.

"Every member of the organization should be the agent who will bring in new members to our organization and work in the interests of the organization," declared Mrnjec.

Following the opening of the twentieth session of the convention, a bouquet of flowers was handed to the reactionary leader Lupis of Chicago. The bouquet was handed to him by his friends for his work in "unifying the two organizations." This presentation of the bouquet was met with a great laugh from the delegates, as Lupis and a number of other reactionaries obtained an injunction against the unity move and forced the organization involved to spend \$150,000 in order to accomplish unity.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### The Company Union and Young Workers

By CLARENCE MILLER. THE company union is formed by the bosses to keep the workers from organizing into a real workers' union. At the same time it makes the workers feel that they are organized. The constitutions of these so-called unions are such that they are simply licksplittles of the bosses. When the workers do try to form a union and go out on strike they use this "union" as a strike-breaking agency. That is what the Foremann & Huffmann Co. in Passaic is now doing.

The needs of the workers, young and old, is more wages, shorter hours, and more sanitary conditions, and these are achieved only thru the struggle of the real union, and, what more, these union workers gain in self-respect and self-reliance in their struggles thru these conditions.

Kills Self-Reliance. The company union, on the other hand, not only kills in the young worker that feeling of self-reliance and self-respect but it also makes workers better and more willing slaves. Hand in hand with company unions usually go the speed-up system called "efficiency production." To the workers it is known as the bonus system, piece work, time rate work or by some other similar name. All this is for the sake of increasing the bosses' profit.

The company unions are especially detrimental to the young workers. The young workers get extra service in getting their self-respect killed by this kind of a bosses' union. It offers them plenty of dances, hikes and excursions, baseball, football, soccer and every other sport. It offers them magazines and newspapers especially edited for them, containing plenty of jokes. On holidays speakers tell these

young workers how they can become presidents of the concern by working hard and faithfully, and similar bunk. All of this tends to divert the young workers from their working-class interests. The little leisure time used solely for sports and other entertainments, of course offered by the company union.

Real Union Develops Members. While a real workers' union tries to develop its young members by pushing them forward, giving them a chance to study and learn things by making and fighting for the demands of the union and for a special demand of the young workers and thereby developing their self-respect and self-reliance, the company union takes special efforts to see that the young worker has plenty of amusements and nothing else during his leisure time.

The young workers are usually not given a chance to work on any of the important committees of the company union. The company union pushes forward to the responsible positions only those whom they are sure to control. These are usually trained stool pigeons and spies and those who are willing to become traitors for a petty job.

The young workers are usually more honest and sincere. They are not yet spoiled much by the bosses' propaganda, and for this reason they are kept in the background, and are not given a chance to develop. All in all, it is now the duty of each young worker to fight against these fake unions, and get into a real workers' union that will fight for better conditions for the young and old workers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT I

## Neffs Youth Holds Big Meeting

NEFFS, Ohio.—The greatest May Day meeting ever held here by the League and Party took place at Carl Derrick Hall, which was packed to its capacity.

The program was very interesting, consisting of speakers, songs, recitations, etc. An enormous amount of May Day buttons, literature and carnations were sold.

The proceeds will be divided between the Young Worker, the DAILY WORKER and I. L. D.

## Gardner Youth on the Job

GARDNER, Mass.—A meeting was held at Casino Hall April 20, 1926, over which Nat Kay presided. He gave us some very good suggestions and assisted us in planning a social.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

And Your Wife Will Say: "If the idea can produce miracles like that—what's the idea?"

And Then You Say: "Let's give junior a sub to the young Comrade—it's only 50 cents a year. And Rosie, who's already 18, why she's old enough to get the Young Worker and that's only a dollar. What'd you say?"

And Your Wife Will Say: "Why that'll surely keep the kids in the movement—and they'll enjoy the papers. And John, that's only a dollar and a half."

And Then You Say: "That's easy. Here it is!"

AND THEN YOU CLIP THIS BLANK

And you get exactly 40 points in the national sub campaign—and if you get 60 more (you might subscribe to The Daily Worker or Workers Monthly)

## You Get a Book of Red Cartoons

and when the kids grow up they'll do this to capitalism.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... for sub to

The Young Worker.....months

The Young Comrade.....months

Name.....

Street.....

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Telephone.....

Office Hours.....

Daily, except.....

Special.....

Plus.....

calls of the.....

FRIDAY.....

7 TH.....



## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### N. J. SMELTER WORKERS WALK OUT FOR RAISE

#### 900 On Strike Against Standard Oil Subsidiary

By a Worker Correspondent.  
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 17.—Nine hundred workers of the Raritan Smelting works, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining company, itself a subsidiary of Standard Oil, formed a general strike committee and walked out of the plant yesterday for a ten per cent increase in wages and a reduction of working hours. Organized from New York have arrived here and mass picketing of the plant has begun.

**Plan Strike Extension.**  
The strike started in the tank house where 150 men demanded a 10c per hour increase. It spread to the other departments until only 300 of the 1,200 men in the plant remained at work. Plans are being made to extend the strike to include the plants of the American Smelting and Refining Co. and the Standard Underground Cable Co.

**8-Hour Day Demand.**  
The general strike committee called upon the manager of the Raritan works and submitted the demands of the strikers which included besides the 10% increase, an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The manager went to New York to confer with officials of the company and said he would give his answer in a day or two.

### The Miner's Wife

By a Worker Correspondent  
CHRISTOPHER, Ill., May 17.—Knocking on people's doors is my job until the pits reopen for work. And I assure you that making daily rounds to miners' homes acquaints one with the suffering and misery that the miners and the workers in general tolerate at the present time in these parts.  
Here is another shack that a miner lives in. Knock! Knock! Knock! A middle aged woman, apparently a miner's wife, appears at the door immediately knowing what is my mission. "The room is upset and mirrors their discouragement. Several little tots are scattered on the floor, dirty, ignored and underfed.  
"I am sorry lady but the company orders me to take your sewing machine if you do not pay."  
"My husband has been out of work for six months and I have no money for food let alone for my machine," says the miner's wife.  
"Your account is long past due," I venture as gently as I can.  
"I hate to let the sewing machine go. It's very useful to sew a few rags for the kiddies, and I have a small balance left 'cus I've been paying on it two years," says the miner's wife with a melancholy air and tears in her eyes. "Our home is to be sold for the store account that we have. Jim's been in Chicago and Detroit but he's come back broke. He went this morning to see if he could dig some ditches for Mr. Smith, the banker. The baby needs shoes so she can go to school. It's terrible! I don't know what we are going to do. It's the same thing year around."  
On to the next door and the same abject story by another miner's wife. What a world we live in.

### Window Cleaners' Union Retains Present Scales

By a Worker Correspondent  
DENVER, Col., May 17.—A compromise was reached between the Window Cleaners' Union and their employers. The present wage scale of \$5.50 for eight hours will remain in effect for another year.  
The employers had previously stood for a decrease of 10 per cent and the workers wanted an increase of 10 per cent. A new work contract was signed maintaining the present scale, which will be in force until May 8, 1927.

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### Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at  
7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### THIS WEEK'S PRIZES!

"Lenin on Organization," a very valuable book, is offered for the first prize of next week's best Worker Correspondent story.

"Romance of New Russia," by Madeline Marx, a book to be enjoyed by everyone interested in how they live in Soviet Russia today, is offered as the second prize.

The Little Red Library, consisting of 8 booklets, practical as well as valuable (can be carried in a coat pocket), is offered as the third prize.

Worker Correspondents: Send in your stories.

### WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION

#### TRAINING RED ARMY WORKER AND VILLAGE CORRESPONDENTS

KHARKOV, U. S. S. R.—The calling up of the 1903 class in the U. S. S. R. supplied a new fresh current in the detachment of Red Army correspondents, supplying a new army of wielders of the pen. Many of them before being called up were village correspondents or worker correspondents and on coming into the Red Army from the very first day changed their names from worker or village correspondents to Red Army correspondents.

Our political organs, taking into consideration the fact that many worker and peasant correspondents do not quite understand or properly realize the significance of newspapers, from the very first began to look after the training of the Red Army correspondents. We need not go far for an example. In Kharkov the political department of the special troops organized a Red Army correspondent seminar on a garrison scale, to which several Red Army correspondents are sent from each unit. In this seminar the military correspondents are given to understand what is revolutionary discipline and revolutionary legality in the Red Army.

It is no secret to anyone comrades, that in our Red Army discipline is not maintained by the system of the stick, but by a conscious understanding for whom disciplining in the Red Army is necessary—the army of the peasants and workers defending their interests, standing on guard for the workers and peasants and all toilers. That being the case it is necessary that not only the conscious reasoning Red Army man understands this, but also those in whom the traces of capitalist education has not yet disappeared. Who has to see to all this? The advanced comrades. The Red Army correspondent is just this advanced Red Army man who by his pen strengthens discipline in our Red Army and creating public opinion through printed (on a regional scale) and wall newspapers around problems and acts worrying Red Army men and which with time recede into the background. All infringement of our revolutionary discipline both on the part of Red Army men and on the part of the commanding staff, the Red Army correspondent brands with his pen, helping the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik) the leader of the Red Army to strengthen the discipline and fighting capacity of the Red Army.

Besides this garrison seminar of ours, we have a Red Army correspondence circle around nearly every wall newspaper, while we have wall newspapers.

#### WORKER CORRESPONDENTS WILL AID THE NOVY MIR THIS SATURDAY, MAY 22

The Russian Communist newspaper Novy Mir is in a bad financial crisis just now. From a daily it was forced to turn into a weekly. Strenuous efforts are being made to publish it again as a daily.

In order help the paper, the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir are giving a concert and dance next Saturday, May 22, at the Workers' House, 192 W. Division St. Some of the best talents, actors and musicians, will participate in the program.

All comrades and friends of the Communist press should attend this affair and help make it a success. Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission only 35 cents.  
Brings Rail Strike to Senate.  
WASHINGTON (FP)—Sen. Shipstead of Minnesota, Farmer-Labor, has made the lockout-strike on the Western Maryland an issue before congress, and has incidentally torn the mask of innocence from John D. Rockefeller Jr., chief stockholder in that railroad. He has introduced a resolution calling for investigation by the interstate commerce committee of the senate into the causes of the strike of engineers and firemen, the failure of efforts at settlement and Rockefeller's attitude toward them, and the reasons behind Rockefeller's action.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

### Played Important Part In Strike



BEN TILLETT.

Who, as one of the heads of the General and Transport Workers' Union, is a leader of thousands of workers composing the "second line of defense" who were called on strike with the miners and the railwaymen.

### CAPITALISM ON DOWNGRADE IN BRITISH ISLES

#### Economist Contrasts Life of Idle Rich and Worker

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.  
Excessive wealth surrounded by poverty; luxury and leisure flaunted before those who work for a pittance. These mark the decay of capitalism in England as they have marked the decay of every great empire in history. The contrast is brutally outlined against the background of the strike.

Idle Parasites Revel.  
"Tonight in London," writes the Chicago Journal of Commerce strike correspondent, "less than a quarter of a mile from where these lines are being written, the opera season is opening in Covent Garden and the streets for several blocks around are filled with silk-hatted men and expensively gowned women in limousines driven by their regular chauffeurs. On the fringes of the crowd there are hardly as many loungers as ordinarily would be seen were there no strike."

See these sleek, well-fed members of the privileged class seeking pleasure while the government enrolls 175,000 volunteers to break the strike, transports food in 220 trucks guarded by armored cars, troops and mounted police, and organizes the distribution of milk, food and gasoline on a war basis! See them in their fine clothes and jewelry surrounded by shabby workers demanding a bare living for their labor, and you will understand that the established order is decaying.

Workers' Homes.  
Within a few miles of the opera there are 147,797 worker families living in 1 room and 238,856 families with only 2 rooms. So also in the mining regions, according to the Institute of Economics report, "It is no rare thing for a miner's family to cook, eat, sleep and bathe in the same room. Modern sanitary conveniences are virtually unknown. The miners insist that these conditions, shall be changed."

The owners reply that there is no money to improve these conditions. But there is plenty of money for the pleasure loving idle rich, money flowing in from the far corners of the empire where British capital exploits the cheap labor of Slovakia, Africa, India and China, money from profits and royalties collected at home.

### Federal Employees Accept Sop Handed Them by Coolidge

WASHINGTON (FP)—The joint committee of federal employees' organizations voted by a large majority to accept the \$1,000 maximum retirement pension plan offered by Pres. Coolidge, rather than wait until next winter to renew the fight for a \$1,200 maximum. The proposed compromise will cost the government not a penny more than existing law, under which the maximum pension is \$720 a year. The federal workers put up all the additional money.

### Australian Coal Miner Starts Five-Day Week

SYDNEY (FP)—Coal miners throughout Australia have instituted a 5-day working week. They have also made a demand for an extra 48c per day for men employed at daily wages. Conferences are being arranged with other unions in the mining industry to bring about a united front on the coal fields.

### MELLON EMPLOYS G. O. P. MACHINE FOR OWN ENDS

#### Money Used Freely to Subsidize Press

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press)  
WASHINGTON, May 17.—(FP)—If you want to know how Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, secretary of the treasury, uses the machinery of the republican party to advance big business interests, you may read it in certain reports, filed for public inspection in the office of the clerk of the house of representatives at Washington.

Must List Donors.  
These reports on receipts and expenditures must be filed at least every four months by all national political committees, under the terms of a Borah rider attached to the postoffice appropriation bill in 1925. Every subscription of \$100 or more must be listed, and every payment of \$10 or more must be shown as a separate item.

Report No. 118, from the republican national committee, made by Treasurer Hodges for the period Jan. 1 to Mar. 9, 1926, shows that the committee gathered \$22,001 in Chicago between Feb. 11 and Mar. 2, and that in the ten weeks covered by the report it spent \$24,480. In the four months beginning Sept. 1, 1925, it spent \$41,085.75—a total in six months and nine days of \$67,566.72.

Businessmen Grateful.  
Chicago businessmen were grateful, in February, for the services of the Mellon-Coolidge-Butler inner control of the republican party in reducing their income taxes. Hence this list of contributors from the Windy City: Wm. Wrigley, Jr., \$8,000; J. A. Patten \$5,000; Albert W. Harris, \$3,000; H. L. Stuart \$1,700; E. R. Graham, \$1,666; Harrison B. Riley \$1,500; Louis Eckstein, \$500; Chas. G. Dawes, \$500, and Jos. E. Otis \$135.

Going back to report No. 101, from the G. O. P. national committee for September-December, we find one Jas. A. Buchanan drawing \$875 every two weeks for "postage, advertising, printing and mailing." Then the Trans-Oceanic News Agency was getting \$216.67 and the Columbia Press Association \$333.33 about every two weeks, for similar items. Party headquarters are in the Munsey Bldg. On Jan. 15 there appears an item of \$2,259.30 paid to Jas. A. Buchanan for "furniture, stock, supplies, etc.," at 1319 F. St.

Renegade Democrat.  
Now this Buchanan is identified as a former Nevada democratic politician who turned republican when he got a job as secretary to Harry New, senator from Indiana and now postmaster general. Early in the Harding regime Buchanan was given a job in the White House publicity staff, but later turned up as an agent of the national committee. He was in charge of the lobbying thru the senate, early this year, of the confirmation of Thos. L. Woodcock of Wall Street as member of the interstate commerce commission. Woodcock is the high-value propaganda whose nomination Sen. Wheeler fought for 16 months.

Buchanan Sells Out.  
Now Buchanan seems to have sold out to the committee the Columbia Press Association and Trans-Oceanic News Agency, which have recently been flooding Pennsylvania with pro-Pepper and anti-Pinchot campaign material. However, he continues to identify himself with the national committee, supporting the Mellon candidates against progressives.

Chairman Butler, who was for many years the lawyer for Boss Murray Crane in Massachusetts, has brought to headquarters an old Crane lieutenant, James C. White. White's salary check each fortnight is \$250, but he occasionally draws additional sums. Thus on Jan. 15 and on Mar. 1, and again on the same day, Mar. 1, White drew \$1,200, or \$3,600 in all, for "printing, publicity," etc.

### Fascist Head Is Now the Roumanian Minister of Interior

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 17.—Tartarescu, minister of interior in the Bratianu government, transferred his post to the new minister of the interior, Octavian Goga, a notorious fascist leader, with the following words: "Dark powers dream of the destruction of our state. We have resisted them with the assistance of the soldiers, the Sigurama and the police. We have saved the country from serious dangers. Thanks to the sacrifices made we transfer you the country in order and peace. I give this order and peace of the state into good Roumanian hands. Therefore, Mr. Goga, carry on our work!"

The first actions of the new minister of the interior show how well-founded the hopes of Tartarescu were. A number of bourgeois oppositional papers were confiscated on account of lack of respect to the new government and in Siebenbuergen a big "conspiracy" was discovered and was followed by mass arrests and tortures.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

## ON THE JOB

IN THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN

### St. Louis, Pittsburgh and San Francisco Join!

DAILY WORKER BUILDER CLUBS are the order of the day. St. Louis has just organized and set a date for a Prize Party for September 13—with prizes for lucky ones.

Pittsburgh has a live group—and candidates who swear they are all going to Moscow. San Francisco held a Builders' affair on Sunday. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles—all have formed groups of Communist Press Builders and the army just keeps on growing. The future looks brighter for our press every day.

### Toledo Motto: 100 Points a Day!

Dear Comrades:  
Have received the premium, the book of Red Cartoons, for the first 100 points in Subs for The DAILY WORKER. May say that same is as fine a piece of literature as I have read and studied for some time. After one studies page after page and then visualized the meaning of each cartoon, then a great tribute must be paid to the revolutionary movement and the individuals that gave their time and energy to make it possible.

You will note by the amount of subs that I have sent in to date that I have also won the bust of Lenin. And now for the trip to Moscow. So you might as well forward that pass to Moscow when you send the bust of Lenin. Take it for granted TOLEDO will be represented in the delegation. My motto is 100 points per day until the close of the campaign.  
BUEHLER.

### AMERICAN MINER TELLS OF BAD MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH MINES

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16.—"British mines are the most inefficiently managed of any mines I have seen, except possibly those in China and Japan," says Powers Hapgood, United Mine Workers member, who has returned from a round-the-world trip during which he worked in mines of many countries.

Antique Methods.  
In a Welsh anthracite mine Hapgood found that he and his working companion had to waste a fourth of their time because automatic lighters were not placed on their safety lamps. The mine was gaseous but the lighters were safe and in use in other countries. In the Welsh mine when one miner's lamp went out, the worker had to borrow the lighted lamp of his companion, walk half a mile to the lighting station, while his fellow worker sat idle in the dark passage, and get his own lamp re-lit. Between the two workers, this would have to be repeated four or five times at least each day, which meant less output and less pay to piece workers.

Old Fashioned Machines.  
Old-fashioned post machines are used to drill blast holes, says Hapgood, instead of compressed air drills. Electric locomotives are not used, although almost all other countries are getting away from haulage by endless ropes or animals. Even while doing day work, Hapgood found that he was not supplied with sufficient cars to do full work and that the waiting in damp chilly passages was not comfortable.

Contrast to Russia.  
Natural conditions in the British mines are unfavorable, with low coal seams, deep pits, heat and much water. But these do not explain the inefficient management. Mine managers in the Welsh pits where Hapgood worked seemed little interested in new mining methods, in contrast to the intense eagerness of Russian mine managers and workers to know of the most modern equipment.

Re-Organization.  
"When the British coal mine owners tell the miners that their wages must be reduced and hours lengthened to enable them to compete on the world market," says Hapgood, "the miners reply that the competitive disadvantage of the British coal industry is caused by its inefficiency and they suggest complete reorganization." Until reorganization comes there is no real solution and Britain will probably continue to have miners' strikes and maybe general strikes.

Council House.  
During Hapgood's stay in Wales, he lived in the comparatively prosperous Swansea district, boarding with a miner's family in one of the council houses. These are large attractive buildings, each with six big airy rooms and a bath, lawn in front and garden behind. The town council, mostly Labor members, built the houses and rents them to the workers as cheaply as possible.

Unbearable Conditions.  
In neighboring valleys the miners and their families do not fare so well. "Hundreds of houses stood in endless rows, with no space between," Hapgood says. "The mines were shutting down day by day or working part time. Unemployment was general and the poverty of even those who had jobs was very great. No pit-head baths—the men came home black and wet from their day's work in the pits. They took their baths in tubs on the floors of their tiny kitchens and the water became lanky before they had even washed their hands."

There was great intellectual activity in this and neighboring coal fields among the miners," Hapgood found. "In almost every town young miners who had been sent to Ruskin College, Oxford, and London Labor College by the Miners' Federation were helping their fellow workers learn economics, history, psychology, etc., so that they would be able to make their fight for a decent living more effective."

### Dairy Expert Tells Interesting Facts About Soviet Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, May 17.—Southernland Thomson, dairy expert of Great Britain recently returned from the Soviet Union and reported some interesting facts about co-operation in his line. He stated that "Maslozents" (meaning butter center) a co-operating marketing concern, has 5,818 cooperative creameries affiliated to it and took milk from 1,070,000 farmer members. Ninety per cent of the butter production of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was placed thru these creameries last year. Its milk depots are the largest and best equipped in Europe. From other reports it is learned that the Soviet co-operative societies have a combined membership of near 30,000,000.

### League of Nations Council Meets June 7

GENEVA, May 17.—The 40th session of the council of the league of nations has been summoned for June 7. There are 24 items on the agenda, which include the reorganization of the league council for the admittance of Germany and consideration of progress made toward the convocation of international disarmament and economic conferences.





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## The "Daring" of the Reformists

Some rules formulated by Marx for the conduct of the armed struggle for power by the working class can very well be applied to such gigantic struggles as the British general strike.

The comparison of the necessities of the struggle in Great Britain with the tactics of the leadership of that struggle makes clear the weakness of the latter.

Lenin, in his collected writings during the period from the Kornilov uprising in 1917 to the victorious November revolution, published under the title "On the Road to Insurrection," applies the statements of Marx on "the art of insurrection" to the then existing situation in Russia.

Two of the conditions for successful struggle are:

1. Once the insurrection has begun, it is necessary to act with the utmost vigor, and to wage at all costs, the OFFENSIVE. "The defensive is death to the insurrection."
2. Win successes EACH DAY, even small ones (one might say "each hour" in the case of a small town), and at all costs keep the MORAL SUPERIORITY.

The British strike lost the offensive when it failed to make the defeat of the government its objective and allowed Baldwin to appear as the defender of "the interests of the people" against the labor movement.

It lost likewise the "moral superiority" for the reason that the leadership was afraid to expose the government before the masses as their enemy and challenge it in decisive fashion.

Lenin says:

Marx has summarized the lessons of all revolutions or armed insurrections in the world in the words of the greatest master of revolutionary tactics known to history, Danton: "Be daring, be still more daring; be daring always!"

But the boldness of the reformist leadership of the British labor movement is only the boldness of all reformists—a boldness in daring the wrath of the masses before whose stormy anger they crawl to the shelter of the capitalist class.

## Fitzpatrick and the Sesqui-Centennial

President Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is reported as reluctant, when the question of union labor at the sesqui-centennial exhibition in Philadelphia was up for discussion and decision, to take a firm stand for a closed shop.

He based his attitude on the time-worn and utterly discredited theory that Chicago labor had no business to interfere in the affairs of Philadelphia labor.

This argument carried a little weight in the days of the stage coach, but now it is patently a weak excuse for doing nothing.

Celebrations like the one to be held in Philadelphia, are not only occasions on which the bosses revive the moth-eaten legends concerning the splendid vision of the founding fathers who lived before labor unions came into being, but are also for the purpose of launching or solidifying open shop movements.

Whatever may have been (and still are for that matter) the weaknesses of the San Francisco trade unions, they did not let the bosses get away with the open shop in the reconstruction period after the earthquake or during the world exhibition there in 1915.

President Fitzpatrick, always loud in his admiration of the California Building Trades Council, might well take a leaf out of its book in this instance.

With Chicago developing a special brand of the American go-getter, it is quite likely that in the near future some such gigantic project as Philadelphia is preparing for, may be held here. The Chicago labor movement might need then the assistance of Philadelphia labor.

## Strike Shifts Class Forces in Britain

The effect of the British strike on the class relationships is shown by the Chiswick municipal election which took place Tuesday in the heat of the struggle.

Chiswick is a middle class suburb where last election the vote was 994 for the conservative and 522 for the labor candidates.

Tuesday the result was 1,041 for labor and 37 for the conservatives.

The vote for the labor party candidates doubled while the conservative vote all but disappeared.

Great class struggles always produce profound changes in the masses and the British general strike was no exception. Had it had real political objectives and revolutionary leadership the changes in favor of labor would have been still more marked.

As it is, the Chiswick election, now that the government was forced to reopen the wage question in the mining industry, indicates at least a substantial increase and perhaps a majority for the labor party in the next house of commons.

## Into the Hearst Sewer

In the fable old King Midas turned to gold everything he touched. In real life today William Randolph Hearst turns to sewerage everything his gold touches.

The latest publication to fall into his slimy clutches is McClure's Magazine, which, in the hey-day of muckraking devoted its columns to exposing the excesses of the monopolists and the corruption of various city and state governments. In the hands of the man whose career has been devoted to debasing every form of journalism in the country, McClure's becomes "the magazine of romance," and the first number deals with the moral effects of absent wives on lonesome husbands in the good old summer time.

Hearstism in journalism is not a thing having no connection with other social forces. It is only the lowest journalistic product of the general decadence of capitalism.

## Striking Furriers in N. Y. Call Workers to Battle for the Forty-Hour Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, May 17.—The general strike committee leading the fight of the New York furriers for a wage increase and a forty-hour work week have begun a nation-wide movement for a forty-hour week for all workers. This may well mean the beginning of a struggle comparable to the famous battle of the eighties when the American workers united to fight for the eight-hour day.

The following call for support in this drive is being sent to all labor organizations throughout the country:

Fellow Workers:  
We, the Fur Workers of New York, have been on strike for 13 weeks. We have shown our employers a solid wall of working class unity. We have repelled all the open and secret attacks upon our ranks. Our demands for the improvement of our working and living conditions have concentrated around this, the most vital and far-reaching demand: the forty-hour week.

We are fighting for five eight-hour days and two full free days a week. This demand has become the storm center of our strike. The Fur Workers will utilize all their energy, solidarity and endurance to see that the forty-hour week becomes a fact.

Blaze New Path.  
In this way, fellow workers, the Fur Workers of New York are blazing a new path for the labor movement as a whole. A victory for the forty-hour week will open a new chapter in the history of the workers' struggle for liberation from under the capitalist yoke.

Need we, fellow workers, emphasize the great significance of a forty-hour week? Need we mention the facts of physical and mental exhaustion and degradation caused by shop work—facts engraved in your own bodies with signs of fatigue and sickness? Need we remind you that only since the working class has won out of the capitalist class shorter labor hours, could it organize to fight for a better life?

Means Less Misery.  
The forty-hour week means less shop misery, less foul air, less weakening of the body, less ailments. The forty-hour week means rising of the workers to a higher standard of living. The forty-hour week will make it possible for the worker to enjoy the higher things of life which he is entitled to as a man and creator of the nation's wealth. The forty-hour week will give the workers the time required to interest themselves in the affairs of their country and to organize for the defense of their interests not only in the economic but also in the political field. The forty-hour week will make it possible for the worker to become a better man, a more enlightened member of his union, his political party, his class.

New Declaration of Independence.  
The forty-hour week thus marks the beginning of a new declaration of independence of the American working class. We, the Fur Workers of New York, are writing the first lines of this declaration with our heart blood, with long and weary months of suffering in one of the fiercest labor struggles.

Fight as a Class.  
We have stood firm. We have been clubbed by police, beaten by employers' guerrillas, attacked by strikebreakers, dragged to police stations. Six hundred of us were arrested in those months of struggle, many were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, many were injured. We have stood it all. We have not flinched. We are fighting not for ourselves alone, but for the working class as a whole.

General Strike Committee, Furriers' Union.

Editor The New Leader:  
In the May 1 issue of The New Leader you wrote a review of "Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Sapos. It is filled with so many superficial criticisms of Mr. Sapos's book and so many unjustified and unwarranted attacks upon the Communists that I am entering to write an answer to your review.

You maintain, in the first place, that although "Mr. Sapos has read much of the theme he considers," he "has had no personal experience in the movement he considers which would enable him to check the sources and to more intelligently interpret the material." Did you somehow miss the constant references throughout the book to the extensive field work undertaken by the author in his study of the I. W. W. and the scores of interviews with trade union leaders of all shades of opinion with respect to every movement and trend of radical policy discussed?

Praised in The Times.  
You accuse him of making "so many forced conclusions and errors of interpretation not justified by the facts that one is compelled to believe that he began with a theory and has endeavored to make the evidence sustain that theory." Permit me to quote from a review by Evans Clark in the conservative New York Times a different version of the author's qualifications for his task and the way in which he performed it:

"Mr. Sapos is a rare and exceedingly useful sort of person. He is on the inside of the labor movement, yet he has an elevation of mind that enables him to view it from above—a detachment the more discerning because it springs from intimacy. Mr. Sapos is on the inside of the labor movement by conviction, by sympathy and by long association. He has met all the important labor leaders in the country and a host of lesser ones, not as an 'outsider' but as a friend and counselor."

"In his 'Left Wing Unionism' Mr. Sapos has wielded a skillful scalpel on an intricate tangle of economic issues and psychological cells and laid bare the causes of a chronic disaffection—the seemingly fated and eternal split between Rights and Lefts, radicals and conservatives—which has at times all but laid the labor movement low. He has done it as the eminent surgeon would, with sympathy for the patient, of course, yet firmly and incisively—utterly without emotional display and with cool disregard of the latent drama in the whole situation."

Ogling the Leaders.  
You maintain that "In interpreting an article of yours in the Baltimore Sun Mr. Sapos distorted your point of view. You are right in saying that the theme of your article was 'not any change of the Socialist Party in its general attitude of the A. F. of L. towards progressive views since the accession of William Green.' But Mr. Sapos was not commenting upon the theme of your article. He merely said that your article reflected the trend in Socialist trade union policy. If you make go-go eyes at the A. F. of L.

Threaten Strike.  
ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—A strike of stationary engineers and firemen may tip the St. Louis waterworks unless the anti-labor administration grants these workers an increase in wages. Engineers receive \$186 a month and firemen \$145 a month. The last increase was five years ago. The men ask a flat increase of \$10 a month.

## DIVIDEND AND INTEREST PAYMENTS REACH \$4,077,324,000 IN 1925

Dividends and interest payments in 1925 crossed the 4 billion dollar mark the first time in history, according to the U. S. department of commerce. The total of \$4,077,324,000 means an income gain of about 6% for the owners of capital over the \$3,840,588,000 which they received on their securities in 1924.

Huge Profits.  
This exorbitant return to absentee owners would provide a full year's pay to 3,150,000 workers at the average wage paid in the country's factories. If divided equally among all the farmers, factory workers, railroad workers and miners employed throughout the country it would have given each about \$240 more toward his annual budget.

This year's payments mark a gain of nearly 20% over 1920, the last year of war profits. They represent an increase of 195% over 1913 when the owners of stocks and bonds received a total of \$1,777,236,000.

Dividend Payments.  
Total dividend and interest payments in each year since 1913 were:

1913	\$1,777,236,000
1914	1,786,376,000
1915	1,865,112,000
1916	2,135,028,000
1917	2,389,140,000
1918	2,724,732,000
1919	3,189,168,000
1920	3,414,876,000
1921	3,341,808,000
1922	3,399,720,000
1923	3,385,216,000
1924	3,840,588,000
1925	4,077,324,000

## UNCLE SAM—SHYLOCK



As Europe Sees Us Thru the Activities of American Bankers.

By William Gropper.

## LABOR'S MILITANCY

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In a recent number of The New Leader, the New York socialist weekly, James Oneal, the editor, published what purported to be a review of a recent book, "Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Sapos, formerly associated with the group around Professor John R. Commons at the University of Wisconsin, who compiled the "History of Labor in the United States," and now an instructor at Brookwood Labor College. Oneal's "review" was such a miserable perversion of the book and so obviously a designed attack upon the Communists that one of his own readers assails him for it in an article in the May 15 issue of The New Leader, which we publish herewith. Oneal states that he will reply to the author of the article in a series of articles setting forth previous tendencies in the labor movement similar to the Communist movement of today. Thus his readers, many of whom seem to be aware of his total unreliability as a historian and theoretician, will be treated to more perversions.

Editor The New Leader:

In the May 1 issue of The New Leader you wrote a review of "Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Sapos. It is filled with so many superficial criticisms of Mr. Sapos's book and so many unjustified and unwarranted attacks upon the Communists that I am entering to write an answer to your review.

You maintain, in the first place, that although "Mr. Sapos has read much of the theme he considers," he "has had no personal experience in the movement he considers which would enable him to check the sources and to more intelligently interpret the material." Did you somehow miss the constant references throughout the book to the extensive field work undertaken by the author in his study of the I. W. W. and the scores of interviews with trade union leaders of all shades of opinion with respect to every movement and trend of radical policy discussed?

Praised in The Times.  
You accuse him of making "so many forced conclusions and errors of interpretation not justified by the facts that one is compelled to believe that he began with a theory and has endeavored to make the evidence sustain that theory." Permit me to quote from a review by Evans Clark in the conservative New York Times a different version of the author's qualifications for his task and the way in which he performed it:

"Mr. Sapos is a rare and exceedingly useful sort of person. He is on the inside of the labor movement, yet he has an elevation of mind that enables him to view it from above—a detachment the more discerning because it springs from intimacy. Mr. Sapos is on the inside of the labor movement by conviction, by sympathy and by long association. He has met all the important labor leaders in the country and a host of lesser ones, not as an 'outsider' but as a friend and counselor."

"In his 'Left Wing Unionism' Mr. Sapos has wielded a skillful scalpel on an intricate tangle of economic issues and psychological cells and laid bare the causes of a chronic disaffection—the seemingly fated and eternal split between Rights and Lefts, radicals and conservatives—which has at times all but laid the labor movement low. He has done it as the eminent surgeon would, with sympathy for the patient, of course, yet firmly and incisively—utterly without emotional display and with cool disregard of the latent drama in the whole situation."

Ogling the Leaders.  
You maintain that "In interpreting an article of yours in the Baltimore Sun Mr. Sapos distorted your point of view. You are right in saying that the theme of your article was 'not any change of the Socialist Party in its general attitude of the A. F. of L. towards progressive views since the accession of William Green.' But Mr. Sapos was not commenting upon the theme of your article. He merely said that your article reflected the trend in Socialist trade union policy. If you make go-go eyes at the A. F. of L.

Threaten Strike.  
ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—A strike of stationary engineers and firemen may tip the St. Louis waterworks unless the anti-labor administration grants these workers an increase in wages. Engineers receive \$186 a month and firemen \$145 a month. The last increase was five years ago. The men ask a flat increase of \$10 a month.

leaders by writing about their growing spirit of "toleration," it looks as though you were bidding for favor.

And this proves that you have abandoned your militant policy. If it doesn't, then cite me an instance of a "militant policy" on the part of the Socialists against the officials in the trade unions since 1921, when the Detroit convention decided to seek "the co-operation and good will of the conservative labor leaders and unions" with a view to forming a labor party. You argue that the Communists employed the same tactics in trying to enter the Conference for Progressive Political Action. Yet the Socialist leaders at the Cleveland convention of that conference voted against admitting them because they knew that the Communists would not do what the Socialists did, but would pursue a militant boring from within policy.

Socialist "Militancy"  
Next, you try to deny that the Socialists were ever militant by quoting resolutions of Socialist conventions in the old days. Mr. Sapos, on the other hand, referred to acts, not harmless resolutions. Would you say, for instance, that the Socialists did not pursue a militant boring from within policy in the Electrical Workers' Union between 1908 and 1912, when the Socialist Reid faction tried to wrest control from the McNulty conservative officialdom? This struggle even resulted in the secession of the Reid faction for a time, and this faction was staunchly defended at A. F. of L. conventions by the Socialist delegates. Michael Mulcaire, in his history of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, even goes so far as to say that though this movement "had its origin in a purely internal dispute, it is now generally conceded that it finally developed into a CONTEST FOR THE CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRY BY A RADICAL GROUP WITHIN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR which were backed and encouraged by Socialistic labor and political organizations (P. 20—caps mine)."

Your next thrust falls equally flat when the facts are considered. Mr. Sapos quotes Foster to the effect that by their militant policies the Communists have become an underground organization in practically all the trade unions. Of course, since Mr. Foster wrote that, the Communists have taken control of the New York joint boards of the Furriers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers. But the fact is that the Communists have been ACTIVE in all the unions, even though underground, while the Socialists have done nothing to oust corrupt officials and usher in progressive policies.

"Dual Allegiance."  
Now comes your grand attack on the "dual allegiance" of the Communists. In this you agree with the A. F. of L., which declared at its 1923 convention that no one "could serve Communism and at the same time serve American trade unionism." You make the amazing statement that "more union wrecking has been accomplished by this dual allegiance than has been accomplished by all the spies of

the employing class." Again I ask for an example. What union has been wrecked by the Communists? The Fur Workers in New York have been rejuvenated by the Communists, the Communists have won a victory against colossal reaction in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but I know of no case where the Communists have wrecked a union.

You say that "if the unions expel Communists for defying union rules, the Communists also expel members who fail to carry out Communist orders in the unions." In the first case, if certain union rules are autocratic and destructive of freedom, then you should join with the Communists in working for their elimination. With regard to your other point, you seem to fail to understand the difference between what a union is justified in doing and what a propaganda organization can justifiably do. If a union expels members because they are Communists, it deprives them of their means of livelihood. If a political party expels members for violation of its principles, they are not deprived of their livelihood. Besides, a union needs an opposition to keep it healthy. A propaganda organization cannot function effectively if it retains within its fold persons who do not believe in its brand of propaganda.

So much for your absurd criticisms of "Left Wing Unionism." You do, however, welcome Mr. Sapos's other book, "Readings in Trade Unionism," because of the idea it gives of the "intellectual progress" (?) of the American labor movement. But you complain that the documents are "dry and formalistic" and "lack the inspiration and fire that are characteristic of the more advanced movement in other countries," which is, however, "not the fault of the editor." How do you propose to transform the American labor movement into an inspiring movement, full of fire and militancy against the capitalist class? That is the question of the hour for Socialists to answer.—ROLAND A. GIBSON.

## Bulgarian Progressive Club of Gary Does Not Forget Labor Victims

GARY, Ind., May 17.—The Bulgarian Progressive Club at its last membership meeting decided to send \$3 to each of the nine class war prisoners, whose birthdays fall during the months of May and June.

The prisoners are: Abraham Cisaroff, A. E. Anderson, William Joosdoff, B. Johanson, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, John Bruns, Thomas Hart, Pedro Parales, and Jesus Gonzales.

A check for \$27 to cover sending each \$3 was sent thru the International Labor Defense.

Not long ago the same club sent the International Workers' Aid \$30 and the Passaic strikers \$25. It also decided to send \$30 to the Bulgarian trade union weekly "Edinor" in Bulgaria, which is appearing despite the persecutions of the Laphchev government, and \$20 to the Bulgarian Communist weekly "Sannanle" in America.